

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VI.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., March 11, 1841.

NO. 6.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER  
BY  
W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

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Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Miscellaneous.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.  
POLITICAL CHRONOLOGY.

We have prepared from official documents, the following table of all the officers of the U. States, since the adoption of the Constitution. The information will be found highly interesting, and will serve as a useful reference.

#### Presidents.

Geo. Washington, of Va., appointed 1789  
John Adams, of Massachusetts, 1797  
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 1801  
James Madison, of Virginia, 1809  
James Monroe, of Virginia, 1817  
John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, 1825  
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, 1829  
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 1837  
William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, 1841

#### Vice Presidents.

John Adams, of Mass., appointed 1789  
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 1797  
Aaron Burr, of New York, 1801  
George Clinton, of New York, 1805  
(Died April 20, 1812.)  
Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 1813  
(Died November 23, 1814.)  
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, 1817  
John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina, 1825  
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 1833  
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, 1837  
John Tyler, of Virginia, 1841

#### Secretaries of State.

Thomas Jefferson, of Va., appointed 1794  
Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, 1794  
Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania, 1795  
John Marshall, of Virginia, 1800  
James Madison, of Virginia, 1801  
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1809  
James Monroe, of Virginia, 1811  
John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, 1817  
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1825  
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 1829  
Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, 1831  
Louis McLane, of Delaware, 1833  
John Forsyth, of Georgia, 1834

#### Secretaries of the Treasury.

Alex. Hamilton, of N. York, appointed 1789  
Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, 1795  
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1801  
Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, 1802  
George W. Campbell, of Tennessee, 1804  
Alex. J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, 1814  
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1817  
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1825  
Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, 1829  
William J. Duane, of Maryland, 1833  
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1833  
Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, 1834

#### Secretaries of War.

Henry Knox, of Mass., appointed 1789  
Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania, 1795  
James McHenry, of Maryland, 1796  
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1800  
Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, 1801  
Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, 1801  
William Eustis, of Massachusetts, 1809  
John Armstrong, of New York, 1813  
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1815  
Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, 1817  
(Would not accept.)  
John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina, 1817  
James Barbour, of Virginia, 1828  
Peter B. Porter, of New York, 1829  
John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, 1829  
Lewis Cass, of Michigan, 1831  
Ben. F. Butler, of N. Y. (ad interim.) 1837  
Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, 1839

#### Secretaries of the Navy.

This department was established the 30th April, 1798, previous to which time its duties had been performed in the War Department.  
George Cabot, of Mass., appointed 1798  
Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland, 1802  
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1805  
Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass. 1809  
Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina, 1812  
William Jones, of Pennsylvania, 1814  
Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Mass. 1818  
Smith Thompson, of New York, 1829  
Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, 1829  
John Branch, of North Carolina, 1831  
Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, 1831  
Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, 1834  
James K. Paulding, of New York, 1838

#### Attorneys General.

Edm. Randolph, of Va., appointed 1789  
William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, 1794  
Charles Lee, of Virginia, 1795  
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 1801  
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1806  
John Breckinridge, of Kentucky, 1807  
Casar A. Rodney, of Delaware, 1811  
William Pinckney, of Maryland, 1814  
Rich. Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1817  
William Wirt, of Virginia, 1829  
John M. Berrien, of Georgia, 1829  
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1831  
Peter V. Daniel, of Maryland, 1833  
Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, 1833  
Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, 1838  
Henry D. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, 1840

#### Post Masters General.

Samuel Osgood, of Mass., appointed 1789  
Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania, 1791  
Joseph Habersham, of Georgia, 1795  
Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, 1802  
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio, 1814  
John McLean, of Ohio, 1823  
William T. Barry, of Kentucky, 1829  
Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, 1835  
John M. Niles, of Connecticut, 1840

#### Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

John Jay, of New York, appointed 1789  
William Cushing, of Massachusetts, 1796  
Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 1802  
John Jay, of New York, 1801  
John Marshall, of Virginia, 1801  
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1836

#### Associate Judges.

Joseph Story, of Mass., appointed 1811

Smith Thompson, of New York, 1823  
John McLean, of Ohio, 1829  
Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, 1830  
James M. Wayne, of Georgia, 1835  
Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, 1836  
John Catron, of Tennessee, 1837  
John McKinley, of Alabama, 1837

#### Speakers of the House of Representatives of the United States.

First Congress—1st and 2d Session held at New York—3d at Philadelphia.  
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Penn. 1789  
2d Congress—held at Philadelphia.  
Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, 1791  
3d Congress—held at Philadelphia.  
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Penn. 1793  
4th Congress—held at Philadelphia.  
Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, 1797  
6th Congress—1st Session at Philadelphia, 2d at Washington.  
Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass. 1799  
7th Congress—held at Washington.  
Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, 1801  
8th Congress.  
Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, 1803  
9th Congress.  
Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, 1805  
10th Congress.  
Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass., 1807  
11th Congress.  
Joseph B. Varnum, of Mass., 1809  
12th Congress.  
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1811  
13th Congress.  
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1813

Until the 19th of January, 1814,  
Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina,  
for the remainder of Congress.

14th Congress—  
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1815  
15th Congress.  
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1817  
16th Congress.  
Henry Clay, of Ky., 1st session, 1819  
John W. Taylor, of N. Y., 2d session, 1820  
17th Congress.

Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, 1821  
18th Congress.  
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1823  
19th Congress.  
John W. Taylor, of New York, 1825  
20th Congress.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1827  
21st Congress.  
Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1829  
22nd Congress.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1834  
John Bell, of Tenn., 2d session, 1834  
24th Congress.

James K. Polk, of Tenn., 1835  
25th Congress.  
James K. Polk, of Tenn., 1837  
26th Congress.

Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, 1839

### From the Hiccassee Patriot.

#### VENALITY OF THE PRESS.

Among the numerous evils that are hanging over us, is the degradation of the public press, more especially when it is under the potent control of party spirit. The legitimate object of this mighty engine is to inform mankind in useful knowledge, to spread before the world correct intelligence, to promote the cause of virtue and sound morals, to support the supremacy of law and justice, to elevate the mind and improve the heart, to maintain social order and good society, and to contribute to the happiness of the human family by extending its radiant light, its genial rays, its benign influence to the remotest bounds of the inhabited globe. In the same ratio that it can do good when rightly conducted, it can effect evil when badly conducted. How necessary then that its purity be preserved and its abuses corrected.

How necessary that its powers should be wielded by one but independent, intelligent, deserving, moral, chaste and elevated minds; guided and governed by honest motives, enlightened reason and philanthropic principles. In such hands it would become the solar fountain of the intellectual world, the polar star to revolving thought, and a shining light to frail man; its refulgent beams would enrapture the immortal soul, its harmonious lute, would form a golden chain that would reach from earth to Heaven. It would be a messenger of peace, pointing the weary pilgrims of time through the bright vista of the future, to mansions of ceaseless bliss—beyond the skies where flow rivers of joy for evermore. But alas! humiliating as the admission may be, the press has fallen from the lofty eminence it should have maintained, and has been prostituted to accomplish the purpose of intriguing and designing demagogues.

It has become the vehicle of acrimony and recrimination, of slander and abuse. Many of the editors of high toned partisan papers seem to dip their pens in the gall of bitterness and malice; ink their types with the essence of detraction, and propel their machinery with a spirit of revenge which no man could do except a diabolical demon or an incarnate devil. Each charges his opponent with crimes of the darkest and deepest hue, frauds of the basest kind and practices revolting to common decency.

Could we believe the half that we read in some papers, honestly has fled from our land, patriotism has become extinct and our elective franchise is submerged in the dark waters of perjury. That the venality of the press has done much to produce a crisis like this is too true. That it will consummate these and all their consequent evils seems checked in its mad, its ruinous career, is self-evident. Every rational and reflecting man who understands fully the composition of human nature and the natural consequences of a corrupt and cor-

rupting venal press must come to this conclusion.

The mind becomes accustomed to its daily aliment, that coarse or refined.—Feed it with Bilingsgate slang from childhood up, and it will have no relish for food of a higher order; until transplanted from the hot bed of vglarity, to a more congenial element. Our country is at this time flooded with poison prints, inflammatory in their character, scurrilous and calumnious in their language, blighting and withering in their influence calculated to rouse the baser passions of men to action regardless of private wethor public virtue, trampling under foot the rules of courtesy, decorum and decency, barren of useful intelligence, sound argument, logical reasoning and rational investigation, devoted entirely to the advancement of one set of men, and to the destruction of another; based entirely on selfish motives, recreant of the glory and prosperity of "our common country," slaves to intriguing partisans, vitiating the taste, and misleading the judgement of their readers, scattering poison, mis-rule, confusion, and anarchy far and wide. Against the venality of the press, I most solemnly protest and call upon every good citizen to place his veto upon it. Hurl from your doors all prints of this character and teach their inconsiderate authors the danger of their course. Tell them that you love your country more than party—that you prefer truth to falsehood, decency to abuse, and courtesy to personal invective. If the editors of these violent partisan prints will for a moment pause and reflect upon the direful consequences resulting from the venality of the press, I am persuaded many of them would see the "error of their way," and would change their course and put forth their noblest energies to raise this mighty engine to its native dignity and assign place it upon a lofty and commanding eminence.

HARRISON HILL.

#### Death of a Wife by her Husband.—A correspondent of the Boston Mail, writing from Danvers, Gen., states that on the 31st of January, the wife of George C. Burton, of that place died, in consequence of the cruelty of her husband. He was reputed a man of wealth, but was a gambler. Mrs. Burton was a beautiful and exceeding delicate young woman, and of the last months of her life, the correspondent of the Mail writes, "she was in the habit of associating with her husband's gaming associates, and that his wife was confined herself mostly to her own apartments, where, with her little daughter, now about two years of age, she kept herself secluded, and like Rachel "refused to be comforted."

Her cruel husband seldom visited her except to abuse her, in his hours of frenzy and intoxication. Of late his cruelty has exceeded any thing that I have ever heard of, in the most barbarous ages. The unfeeling wretch ordered his wife to wait upon his bacchanalian friends herself, and to bring them wine, and liquors from the cellar, at his command. The poor woman was so broken in spirit—so timid—and so fearful of exposing her unhappy condition to the public, that she obeyed, and became his slave!

But she was too weak to perform this duty, as he desired, and he beat her for being so tardy in her work! Weeks passed on, and every few days, when in a state of intoxication, he visited his suffering wife, and upon the slightest occasion, continued to beat her, sometimes with his fist, sometimes with his cane, until her feeble system sunk under this dreadful infliction, and she expired at midnight, with only her little child by her side, and none to close her eyes in death!

An inquest was held upon the body the next morning, and after a full examination of the case, the jury gave a verdict that she came to her death by violence inflicted by her husband. Mr. Burton was immediately arrested, and is now in jail to await his trial at the next September court. He made no attempt to escape, and expressed no regret for the awful deed which he had committed, but maintained a sullen and dogged silence.

#### From the Raleigh Star.

#### THE ABUSE OF LAWYERS.

A very splendid and unwarrantable prejudice exists in this land of freedom, against the members generally of the legal profession. With a certain class, a lawyer and a knave are almost synonymous terms; and the outcry against their avarice and extortion, is particularly unanimous and loud. It may be rather an unpopular avowal, but in our opinion, no body of men, combining so much talent, integrity and honorable feeling, is so ungratefully abused; and all this, merely because it happens to be afflicted, like all other professions of calling, with unworthy members. The profession is, however, in no danger from such vulgar prejudices. The very class of people who have most to say about lawyers, are always the first to seek their assistance when they get in trouble. Lawyers are "the devil" with them, and no abuse is high-sounded enough, until life, reputation or property is endangered; and then, forsooth, if they are unable to pay a lawyer his fee, his services are sought as a matter of charity. There are some well-meaning persons, who join in the abuse of the profession, without due reflection or inquiry, as to whether there be any foundation for their prejudices. We must ask, who were the most efficient instruments in bringing about the Independence of the United States? The Declaration of Independence was penned by a lawyer; a large majority of the body

which adopted and declared it to the world were also lawyers; and all our Presidents, with but one exception, were members of the Bar. The prejudice cannot, we dare say, be eradicated, but it is unjust; for the general body of the profession is composed of men of the highest honor and integrity.

A Pitiable Case.—It will have been remarked, that from the moment when the result of the election was ascertained, the President elect has been on the wing, principally in Kentucky, and any where indeed, but in his own "cabin." He had no sooner finished his journey to the shades of Ashland, than it was announced that he was to visit his Virginia friends and relatives, and thence he was to keep moving until about the time when he was to take possession of the "log cabin" at Washington. A correspondent of an exchange paper, in writing from Washington, thus accounts for these forced marches and counter-marches:

"The reason for these movements is, that the old gentleman is so annoyed and pestered by Whig office seekers, when at North Bend, by means of letters and visitors, that he has no peace there day or night. He is thus driven from his own roof, by the legions of hungry applicants that are all the while teasing him for places. There never was any thing like it before. His postages from these beggars, it is said, would take nearly his first quarter's salary to pay. He therefore has it announced in the papers, that he is going this way and that, so that his tormentors may not know where to find him, or how to direct their letters. It is disgraceful to the country, that such things should be. What a commentary is this Whig professions and pretensions! How they used to rate at office-holders and office-seekers."

Useful Hints.—The world wants regulating—things are not going on as they should do, and we'll just drop a few hints that may be found useful in the way of setting it right.

First and foremost, people all through the country are too scrupulously exact in paying for newspapers. Papers were never printed to be paid for; it is a vulgar error to suppose so.

There is a foolish prejudice still extant, that a man should not be paid for his editorial services. When in an editorial sanctum many persons imagine it necessary to be speedy in doing what business they may have with an editor, thinking they must not trouble our papers examine manuscripts, &c. This is all nonsense. The way for a man to make himself agreeable in an editor's office, is to open all the exchange papers, read and throw them aside any where; talk loud, and if about nothing, so much the better; pick up what the editor has written, read and criticize, take the arm chair, and don't forget to place your feet upon the table; in short, make yourself perfectly sociable, and you'll do. If the editor is in your way kick him out.

Tailors have of late years grown into an impudent habit of asking payment of their bills, and some honest simpletons countenance them in it. Never pay tailors.

Eat and drink by all means; never let a day pass without eating and drinking. Just attend to this hint, and after a little practice you will find there is a great deal of pleasure in following the habit.

If you have a remarkably fine set of teeth, never laugh.

When a man treads on your corns, never neglect to thank him kindly, and request a continuance of further favors.

Above all things never take a hint, for there is always something more substantial in reserve, which you may as well have as not.—Piquette.

#### From the Albany Argus.

#### A COMFORTABLE STATE.

The following gratifying view of the financial condition of Connecticut, is from an authentic source:

"The ordinary annual expenses of the state government, are about \$80,000 To meet this expenditure the state has a revenue from Bank dividends, \$30,000 Tax on non-resident, bank stock, sales at auction, escheats, fines, &c., 15,000 One cent state tax on grand list, 35,000 ————— \$80,000

"Our State is free from debt and all liabilities.

"Our internal improvements are made by private associations.

"Our school fund is now over two millions of dollars, and nearly all productive. We shall the present year pay out to schools, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars; and in addition to this, one half of the interest arising on the deposit fund received from the United States, is appropriated for the support of common schools."

Paying Tribute.—It is stated in one of the Pittsburg papers, that after the Catholic church near that city had been built and paid for by the people who were to use it, Bishop Kendrick refused to consecrate it unless the title should be vested in him. After a good deal of reluctance the Trustees were compelled to give up the deed. The Bishop now holds the church in his own name and requires the payment of rent from those who paid for the building and the ground on which it stands!

Office Seeking.—We are inclined to suspect that the ardor of office-seeking, in anticipation of the accession of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency amounts to what may be called in the slang vernacular "a perfect rush." For the important offices in this city—important for their profit and emoluments, we expect there is an average of a dozen applicants for each; and as the time approaches the anxiety of the expectants increases.

Woful must be the disappointment to the great majority of these gentlemen—nine in ten of whom must be unprovided for. No logic can convince any one who has the self-confidence to make the application, that his qualifications and his claims are not better than those of all his competitors.—Each will feel, when disappointed, that he has been wronged, and that, shocking to say, the interests of the country suffer also. Poor country! we pity its destiny; and we regret the uncompromising usage which will not create an office for every applicant. No one need be disappointed if offices could only be created to supply the demand for them; and the labors of so many valuable citizens would be saved to the country, that we agree with the office seekers that the subject is really worth consideration.—Broth. Jon.

Lime in Planting Trees.—An English paper says that a large plantation of trees, within the last few years have been formed without the loss of a single tree, and this has been achieved by a single process; it is merely putting a small quantity of lime in the hole with the plant. About four bushels of lime will suffice for an acre. It must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the mould before the plant is inserted. The effect of lime is to push on the growth of the plant in the first precarious state; new fibres begin to form and ramify from the tap root, and not only is the safety insured, but its growth is advanced in double ratio. There existed, at first, an apprehension that liming the plant would force it on prematurely, but this apprehension is proved to have been groundless.

Cure for Cancer.—We have just heard of a most simple and efficacious cure for cancer. A well known gentleman of Chesnut-street has for a year or two past had a cancer coming on the under lip, and using of his distressing situation, wrote him directions to dissolve a quantity of salt in best French brandy, and bathe the part affected with it as strong as he could bear it, which he did a few times, and to his unspeakable joy found its ravages entirely arrested, and getting well rapidly.—Phil. Saturday Courier.

"You know."—Almost every one in N. York, in addressing a friend or acquaintance, forces the exclamation, "you know" into the middle, end and often the beginning of every sentence. He will say, "I was going up Broadway, you know, when I met Miss Smith, you know, and she said, you know," &c. Now, the fact is, you did not know of his encountering Miss Smith, and you could not possibly know of the conversation that ensued, and moreover, if you did know it all, why in the name of common sense does he bore you with the facts? The truth is, that in our conversation we are becoming too knowing, "you know."—Atlas.

Lucky Escape.—A young girl while crossing a rail-road somewhere in England, was hit by a snow-ball in the face and fell between the rails. Twenty-five laden coal wagons passed over her and they did not injure her. We remember a similar incident on the Columbia rail-road, near the Paoli. A black fellow slipped and fell while running before the engine, and the whole train went over him. As soon as the last car passed he jumped to his feet and sung out lustily—"Eh! locomoky can't kill dis nigger."—Phil. North Amer.

A valuable discovery to Housekeepers.—Take of palm soap one bar, sal soda two pounds. Slice the soap in small pieces, and boil the whole in two gallons of water, and you have twenty pounds of the best washing soap, which will only cost you a little over three cents per pound.

Thomsonianism.—The Select Committee of the Assembly on the petitions of numerous citizens of the State, praying for the passage of a law authorizing Thomsonian Physicians to collect pay for their services, having come to an unanimous conclusion in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, and directed their Chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.—N. Y. Cour.

A Schoolmaster, who was as fond of the use of grog as the globe, was asked the difference between gravity and gravitation. "When I've drunk five glasses of grog," replied the pedagogue, "my gravity vanishes and my gravitation begins to operate."

Interesting to Blacksmiths.—A blacksmith of Milan has discovered that, by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost entirely deadened.

"Will you lend father your newspaper?" he only wants to read it."

"Yes, my boy; and ask him to lend me his dinner, I only want to eat it."



### Poetic Necess.

#### BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

Why swell a million hearts as one  
With memories of the past?  
Why rings out yon deep thunder gun  
Upon the rushing blast?  
Why hold the beautiful, the brave,  
The Jubilee of earth?  
It is the day that gave  
Our patriot hero birth.

We offer here a sacrifice  
Our hearts to him, who came,  
To guard young Freedom's paradise  
With sword of living flame!  
To him, who, on war's whirlwind loud,  
Rode like an angel form,  
And set his glory on the cloud,  
A halo of the storm!

A hundred years with all their traus  
Of shadow, have gone by,  
And yet this glorious name remains,  
A sound that cannot die!  
'Tis graven on the hill, the vale,  
And on the mountains tall,  
And speaks in every sounding gale  
The roaring water fall!

No marble on his resting spot  
Its sculptured column rears,  
But his is still a noble lot,  
A grateful nation's tears!  
Old time, that bids the marble bow,  
Makes green each laurel leaf,  
That blooms upon the sainted brow  
Of our immortal chief!

His deeds were ours—but through the  
world  
That mighty chief will be,  
Where glory's banner is unfurled,  
The watchword of the free;  
And, as they bend their eagle eyes  
On Victory's burning sun,  
Their shouts shall echo to the skies—  
"Our God and Washington!"

#### From the Watchman of the South.

#### HEAVEN A RESTING PLACE.

Proclaim the news o'er earth around,  
Till all on earth hath heard the sound,  
God of his free unbounded grace,  
Provides in heaven a resting place.

How precious to the christian's breast,  
While here by sorrow sore oppress,  
While travelling thro' this howling waste,  
To think of heaven his resting place.

When wan and faint with toiling here,  
When sin's besetting power is near,  
How sweet to look beyond earth's space,  
And see in heaven a resting place.

When darkness gathers o'er his soul,  
And wave on wave fast o'er him roll,  
See in the cloud a Saviour's face,  
And felt that heaven's his resting place.

Then when life's toilsome day is o'er,  
And sin hath power to vex no more,  
Fly to a Father's fond embrace,  
And find in heaven a resting place.

Antiquities of Texas.—The remains of a large city has been found in Sabine county, 17 miles east of San Augustine.